The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 6---NO. 36.

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SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MAY 17, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 296.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

Terms. -\$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. \$1,75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year. \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed

yong six months. The work occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slaery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion,

to be addressed to Oliver Johnson, Editor.
Allothers to James Barnaby, Publishing Agent.

Selections.

From the North Star. An Unnecessary and Dangerous Admission.

The editor of the National Era has just sent forth quite a lengthy article, headed "The Colored Population of the United States," which, while it mainly promulgates just views and Christian sentiments as to the duty of the American people towards the colored people, contains, nevertheless, what we think a most gratuitous and injurious adission in favor of the dark spirit of hatred by which our afflicted people are unceasingly haunted, persecuted and tormented in this beasted land of liberty. He says:

"Were there no colored people in this country, and were the question of the expediency of introducing them submitted to us, there would be no difference of opinion: all

would unite in opposing it." e has laid down a principle in respect to the introduction of colored people, as such; and tion." amounts just to this: that were he in a Territory submitted to him, he would unhes-

There is no more reason for regarding the colored inhabitants of this country as an evil ulation. We are members of a common fato be an evil, nor even to suppose a continight to exclude another. " The earth is the cipients of a common bounty; and he is a position of each. tyrant and usurper who would assume the prerogative of depriving any portion of the aman family of the joint occupancy of any portion of the earth. Neither war, nor discolored people from its golden domain .- Rights. Had Dr. Bailey been there when the question of their admission or introduction was pending, we have his own words for it in the above quotation, that he would have united with our enemies in opposing their admistake care of our enemies!-F. P.

THE COST OF ARRESTING FUGITIVE SLVES. -Notwithstanding the provision in the Fugitive Slave Law, that the United States shall pay the expenses, it appears that the arrest

expect to find it abandoned.

The following extract from a letter from Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., of New York, to Rev. John Morrison, D. D., of London, will offset volumes of abuse of Mr. Thompson in the "subservient" press:

the diurnal press is too generally subservient. righteous Heaven!

From the National Era.

The new editor of the Union, deeming it necessary to vindicate himself against the puts forth the following justification of

rope of the habits and customs of that Old equality among men except in the universal du- of my life. ty of all to obey the laws of God; and these rethe more practical and ordinary view of people of Boston. these relations, what are termed freedom and

we understand him, but of their introduction the necessities of such conditions than of the regard. as men. That such is the sense in which he suggestions of an original philosophic standis immediate victims. We say again, then, one nation consents to be judged by another any political transactions. as to its more or less perfect civil organiza-

State or Territory already free from the presence of colored people, and were the question of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to between the presence of colored people, and were the question of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to between the presence of colored people, and were the question of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to between the presence of colored people, and were the question of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to be we have inherited from our fathers will ensure that the rich blessings we have inherited from our fathers will ensure the question of Slavery. wilder the reader with vague generalities .-- dure, will be perpetual-will be immortal, if tatingly unite with all the haters of the ne- A clear examination will show that it is a plea any institution of man or of earth can be imgro race in opposing their introduction. We for Slavery, on grounds which, if admitted, mortal. The youngest of your children-the all upon our colored readers to mark this fully sustain an Oligarchy, an Aristocracy, a youngest of your grand children-will grow point, and to ask themselves the question, Whether a man cherishing and uttering such a sentiment is to be regarded as an unfliching friend? For our own part, we have ing friend? For our own part, we have in natural rights, of the right of the People North America, and in this ancient, beloved, bullying resolutions of her town and district never cherished a very high opinion of the to govern, of the wrongfulness of castes, and and, under all circumstances, by me veneral and parish meetings, and the fire-eating

freedom and equality do not really exist; for that which befalls the inhabitants or resi- most in its base services to slavery is taking The implication upon the face of the above what are termed such depend upon origin, dents of any other country under the wide the lead in this new effort. The following quotation, is, that the presence of colored caste, age, number &c .- the terms are not in scope of the canopy over us? Where is the from its leader of April 21st, reveals one people in this country is, of itself, an evil, themselves expressive of a standard which foreign country that would satisfy you? No scheme in its plot. and to be legislated for as such. Against excludes the idea of dependence and servi- where! You stay at home satisfied. The "A short time since we sent a special corthis view, we protest, from the depth of our tude, Slavery, Mastership, despot and subject, institutions of your own country are satisfac- respondent from this office to South Carolifreedom and equality, popular sovereignty versally disseminated under a republican the purpose of canvassing public opinion in and popular rights, is mere sham. Despoto the state, than of so regarding the vast tism, Caste, Nobility, Serfdom, Slavery, are multitudes of English, Irish and Scotch pop- all right. The one thing necessary is, that is governed, he is also one of the governors. the Despot, the Noble, the Master should rule He has a voice in every great transaction of mily; and it is not for any one branch of this | wisely, the subject, the slave obey implicity. family to pronounce the presence of another In this way, the laws of God are honored, which know nothing of freedom or equality, gency in which one branch would have the but always recognising inequality, servitude, right to exclude another. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," and as the and interior, master and slave, noble and plechildren of a common Father, we are the re- beian, the duties belonging to the peculiar

How do our Democratic friends like the political philosophy of the new editor of their National organ? The truth is, the es-sential principle of Slavery is that which covery, nor priority of settlement of any part | gives vitality to Despotism everywhere, viz: of the globe, can give the right to exclude the subjection of one man to the will, and colored people, or any other people. The the use of all his powers, for the benefit of opposite doctrine belongs to the darkness another. They stand upon the same ground, and barbarism of the past; and we are not resort to the same weapons of offence and more amazed than grieved that the editor of defence, are equally repugnant to the Deman anti-slavery paper should contenance such | ocratic Principle, and must share a similar narrowness, illiberality and tyranny. There destiny. Popular Rights must fall before was an effort in California to exclude all them, or they must fall before Popular

Immunities of Slavery.

The Burlington (Vt.) Courier, in a long and spirited article on Commissioner Ingrasion. Save us from our friends, and we'll ham's summary proceedings in the Gibson

It is only slavery, reeking with the blood of innocent victims, and mocking at the fine words of our Liberty's Charter, that is sacred in this Government! Every thing and every body else must wait, and be buffeted, and fugitive is a losing business. The Bos- made to go through their regular forms to ton Traveller tells us that "though the city get their rights. But that! Oh! don't touch will have to pay a greater share of the ex- it, unless to help it. Does it not rend the pense of preserving the peace, yet it is sucking babe from the poor, helpless moththought that the expense which will fall upon er that bore it? Does it not scatter, to widethe master in recovering the slave, will be ly separated scenes of agony, stripes and toil, large, perhaps as high as \$1,000 or the little knot of beings, who, bound together by the ties of blood and affection, have variation or the shadow of change. I shall Should the business of capturing runaways dared to call themselves a family? Does it go to my grave full of the gratitude which I continue to be so expensive, we may soon not bid virtue yield to lust, weakness to tyran- shall cherish for her, and for her support ny, innocence to the bloody whip or red-hot of me. searing iron? Does it not lay its curse upon knowledge, like the tyrannies of the old world, and put forth all strength to whelm in utter darkness and unconscious degrada- may be, which will enable me to express tion, the deathless spirits of its victims?-Does it not bluster and swagger and brow-Four George Thompson is doing good here beat all who question its right? And does it on a great scale. He is well fitted for his work, not hold in its hand the destinies of flunkies? memorable in argument, au fait on every point, And shall the members of such an "institu- mend the interests of our dear, our beloved Popular and convincing, gains as he goes; and tion" be compelled, like common men, to cell, I think, be both more persecuted and more await the slow process of law, to recover successful. He is hated, denounced, threat- their escaped chattels? Forbid it, spirit of

Speech of Mr. Webster, Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Slavery Justified. In front of the Revere House, Boston, April

charge of disloyalty to Southern Institutions; take me by surprise this morning—but it is renewed alacrity in the service of their plana very agreeable surprise to me. I am greatly pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied sertions that the "Union was saved," and "With the institution of slavery, therefore, laces, as much so as to see the cheerful face we have been familiar from our infancy; and of that luminary which shines now in the we say in all sincerity, after a residence of heavens above us. If you are half as glad tion," and their prediction that the "occupasome years in the Northern States of the to see me as I am to meet you, there is a tion" of the abolitionists was "done," all Union, and after the most ample opportuni- great quantity of human happiness and good ties, afforded by a close observation in Eu- feeling at this moment in Bowdoin Square.

Gentlemen,-a long and violent convul-World, that we have seen nothing which sion of the elements has just passed away, could tempt us from the predilections of ear- and the heavens, the skies, again smile upon ly life in our native land. Not that we would us. There is often an analogy between occharacterize the institution of slavery as a currences in the natural and political world. blessing; but such is the mysterious connec- | Sometimes political agitations pass away, tion with which Providence binds man to bringing after them sunshine, joy and gladthe institutions under which he is born, that, ness. May it be so now! I greet you as as a general rule, his happiness springs less citizens of Boston-I welcome you-I offer from the perfection of human theories res- you my heart and hand. I present to you pecting the relations of labor and service, my warmest gratitude for what you and your than from the practical observance of the fathers have done for me from the days of simple and plain duties enjoined by the Di- my early manhood, when I came from the vine laws. In the highest and most compre- North to dwell among you and to partike of hensive view of these relations, there is no your fortunes, for good or for evil, to the end

I am not vain enough to suppose that I quire such exercises of reciprocal and mu- have rendered any very essential services to fill up the measure of individual life, and leave neither to the rich part to the rear the leave neither to the rich nor to the poor, the service-however little or however much,strong nor the weak, the master nor the servant, any ground of controversy and strife. But, in unwavering friendship and support of the

I shall, ere long, follow your fathers and equality are necessarily determined in any given my fathers to man's last home. But while I still "a Mordecai at the king's gate," and the society or community by the varying influences live and breathe,-while I have language or Now let it be borne in mind that Dr. Bai- of origin and caste, age, numbers, geographical thought,-while my heart beats or my tongue ley speaks here merely of the introduction of position, and contact with other societies or commoves, I shall feel and speak of Boston as munities; and the gradual appearance of my home—as the cherished object of my not speak of their introduction as slaves, as laws and institutions is the result rather of public and private, my political and friendly

Gentlemen,-You do not expect to hear means to be understood, is obvious; for every and of what may be called the highest rea- any discourse from me. I come to see you one knows that he professes to be an anti- son. Thus the terms Liberty and Freedom and you come to see me. It is not an occaslavery man, and opposed to slavery as in are not in themselves expressive of a standard sion for the discussion of any public topic.— on private character, denunciations, frowns iself a sin altogether apart from the particu- which excludes the idea of dependence and servi- You do not expect me to deliver any opinhar variety of the human family who may be tude; nor do they afford a criterion by which ions of my own, or to state the ground of re-action alone prevents the foes of freedom,

Let me congratulate you, and ask you to There is a remarkable want of precision | year or two have placed us under better ausground occupied by Dr. Bailey; but this sentiment is far below our lowest conceptions of Dr. Bailey's standard of nutive professed organ of the National Deof Dr. Bailey's standard of anti-slavery principle. We had given him credit, in our mind, for a position much broader and more except in the duty of obedience to God—

mocracy.

There is no equality among men, it says, except in the duty of obedience to God—

on the too much self-satisfied, after all; but who among you is there, who would exchange his own political and social condition Every citizen feels that he is a man. If he others prefer a government more royal, more despotic, or more democratic. For myself, and I believe for you, I may say, we are satour free, popular, and glorious representative government makes us known reputably all over the world.

Gentlemen,-Let us despair of nothinglet us despair of nothing in behalf of our country. We shall see it go on in continuous prosperity. We see the returning sense of the community-the love of Liberty, and -let me add, with all the emphasis which I can pour out from my breast-THE LOVE OF UNION. That will keep us together. If I had ten thousand voices-if I could reach the shores of the Pacific-if I could gather the whole vast nation within the reach of my voice-I would say, 'Fellow-Citizens, Union, Union, Union, NOW AND FOREVER.'

What are all these petty distinctions-these cavils, these questions, these sectional quarrels? They are as dust in the balance!-They are not fit to inhabit the heart of a true American; for the heart of a true American embraces the whole country:-if it is not big enough for that, he had better tear it out

and throw it from him. What little I have done,-I repeat it,-is mainly attributable to the support you and your fathers have given me. I am not unmindful of it,-not ungrateful for it. I find you as I have found you in the past, and as I am sure I shall still continue to find you for what remains to me of life. Let me say to you, let me entreat you to deliver to your children what I say :- as Boston found me

Gentlemen,-I bid you adieu,-an affectionate adieu. By the blessing of God, I shall see you again, under circumstances, it somewhat at large my opinions on the as-pect of public affairs. All this is in the hands of the Providence that is over us-to Him I commend myself, I commend you, I comcountry. Gentlemen, farewell.

ened by many; to whose wicked prejudices our Fathers! Forbid it, Justice! Forbid it, at Anderson, South Carolina, for attempting to murder his master.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. More Panie Making.

Encouraged by former successes, the Fellow-Citizens of Boston: -- You rather "panic makers" are plying their trade with that the slave question was forever " settled," beyond the power or hope of further "agitaserved their object for the hour, and are forgotten; while the old panic-cries of " Danger to the Union," "Ruin to our trade," "Anarchy and civil war," are shouted and shrieked with the same effrontery as fifty times

It is not enough that the North has brought its human victims to slavery's gory temple; not enough that young men and old, mothers and children, and infants unborn, have been doomed to the tyrant's control and sent to his dungeons and man-markets; not enough that Massachusetts has been humbled, that Boston and the Cradle of Liberty have been filled with slavery's armed Hessians; it is not enough that the Northern press and the Northern pulpit, with a few manly exceptions, have bartered away conscience and manhood, honor and truth, for the smiles of their lords; it is not enough that men whom we have trusted have betrayed the holy cause of Liberty-that the descendants of Iscariot and Arnold have wormed their way into the loftiest places of power, and wear unblushingly the badges of "respectability," nor is it enough that slavery has forced its demands through the National Congress. There is Slave Power walks unquietly among its minions and mercenaries; for free thought is not yet stifled, the voice of the truth-teller is not yet silenced, and until that is done, the

tyrant knows that he has no safety.

Hence the efforts of the Slaveholders and their Northern vassals to suppress free discussion, to "put down this agitation." Proscription, bribes, threats, calummes, assaults and flatteries have all been tried. A fear of in their madness and mortification, from resorting directly to fines, dungeons and milicongratulate me, that the events of the last | tary power to silence this troublesome agitation. They have cunningly laid their plans, however, as the late proceedings in Boston

show, to do this indirectly.

Meanwhile, to insure a public sentiment sufficiently corrupt and base to sustain them, they are laboring zealously to manufacture a new "panie" through the North over the stale bugbear of nullification. South Carolina, as not be too much self-satisfied, after all; but increasing in terrific importance the farther who among you is there who would ex-

The New York Herald which is ever fore-

noble and serf. In fact, all our talk about tory to you. You enjoy political power uni- na, and the Southern States generally, for government framed upon popular principles. | those parts of the confederacy and reporting the progress of the great secession movement in that region, which was originally set in motion by the abolition fanatics of the North public policy and national concern. Let and which, according to present appearances, is rapidly approaching a crisis.'

This "special correspondent," who seems on his despatches made to order, and they are paraded in prominent columns of the Herald, with a due supply of capitals and exclamation points, to be copied through other pro-slavery journals at the North. We give one or two extracts from these "bulletins" as specimens of their character.

In a letter from Charleston, magnifying a

perfectly clear that this comparatively conservative corner of the State, if the question were put to-morrow to the vote for a decision, South Carolina, before dinner time, would be out of the Union.

What, then, is the public sentiment of the nterior? Of course, it is far more conclusive in favor of separate State action, without waiting either for further aid or aggressions We believe there is but one solitary paper in the State opposed to secession; and that has been recently established. A State Convention has been elected, composed of 167 members, 127 of whom are opposed to further temporizing with the North, and in favor of cutting them adrift at once. The other 40, excepting some three or four, are in favor of secession as soon as another State or two will unite with South Carolina. This convention will, probably, not meet till next spring; and any modification of its opinions in the interval, will depend materially upon the state of public feeling in the North, and administration, and the proceedings of Con- all men of all parties."

the Nation, if South Carolina should "cut worlds." them adrift at once." Who can conceive our peril when outcasts from her protection and On his great expedition now appeared, succor? How devout should be our gratitude that in her long suffering she postpones the catastrophe until after "dinner," and even consents to make it conditional upon "Northern action" in the next Congress, &c. Let us hasten to humble ourselves, before the august Quattlebums, that peradventure their wrath may be turned away and their pardon be gained, and that this great Union be not tossed helmness upon a bloody sea of revolution, and dashed upon the rocks of discord! Portland Enquier.

Seriously, who can suppress a contemptuous laugh of this disgusting appeal to Northern fears? Yet, we are ashamed to say that there are enough simpletons, cowards and doe-faces in the North who will be scared, or affect to be, and to save themselves from the awful danger, will support any new

free spirit of the North.

Here is another specimen of the Herald's "despatches" which indicates that after all our offended lords by any humiliation:

"In conversation, to-day with a very intelligent planter, he observed: "But even suppose, Doctor that this, and any other adjust- but a reason for their banishment. ment of slavery, should be respected, by a sort of forced compliance, for a time; what are we to expect from all this socialism, Fourierism, animal magnetism, Fanny Wrightism, Lucretia Mottism, and Agrari-Wrightism, Lucretia Mottism, and Agrarism? It is all infidelity, sir—it will come to that—the Bible does not suit these people because it tolerates slavery—they reject Christ because he tolerated it—and the final war in motion, going from one place to another. be a war between infidelity and Christianity the principles of the Christian religion."-And before God and man the progress of Northern fanaticism has that complexion. We have none of these infernal synods of quarter. It is a little remarkable that, at a traitors to God and society in the South .-They are too closely allied with abolitionism for the States below the line of Mason and Dixon. "The sooner," said the planter, "we forming a great act of justice and humanity, cut the acquaintance of such horrible desperadoes and incendiaries, the better for our safety. As open enemies we can understand them and make our terms; but under the same government with them, we must live in continual fear of our lives and property. God grant us a happy deliverance!" views, so earnestly expressed as they were, left a deep impression upon our mind.-Never-never has the future of this Union appeared so gloomy as under this dark and fearful summing up of the Northern Jaco- North Star. bins. They are the views of the Herald; but from a Southern man, in South Carolina, they appear more palpable than ever before.'

Funeral Oration of Mr. Webster.

It is very seldom that a man speaks at his own funeral. This, however, was the case with Hon. Daniel Webster to-day at the Revere House-The great political corpse rose up, shroudless and in his citizen's costume and addressed the crowd-a very respectable and decent crowd, every man having a bran new hat. In fact Bowdoin Square was a sea of new hats-one out of twenty of ceased appeared.

The speech was very commonplace and ancient, to be sure-what else should it be. The wonder is that it should not have been a profound silence.

The exercises commenced by an announceent from Mr. Auctioneer that Mr. Webster had been invited to see his call for the Cotton Meeting at Castle Garden, fellow citizens and they to see him-the that "their Goods and not their Principles meeting was spontaneous and would need were in the market." Their "Card" will no organization. He nominated a commit- not soon be forgotten and it has had some tee with Hon. Joseph Bell as Chairman, to to the audience.

The great preserver of the Union on reaching the platform was received with an immense quantity of profound and sorrowful silence, and a small vulgar fraction of cheers -about one twentieth of the mass to be liberal. He repeated the ghost of an old speech giving considerable emphasis and repetion to the word "Union"-one bystander remarked pensively that it used to be "Liberty and made up from the North, East and West .to do the double work of helping to excite a Union." The Liberty had been dropped .-South Carolina "crisis" and report it, sends He also very properly thanked his auditors for what they had done for him-meaning the \$19,500, we suppose.

When he got through, an old lady in a green dress and white bonnet threw down from a window at his feet, a boquette, to which some other females added two or three others. After some hesitation the author of head is bowed with the snow of 80 winters. the great negro-catching panacea for the He stopped me, and it was indeed refresh meeting in favor of "seccesion" held there Union, picked up and put it in his hat rather ing to fine one aged, venerable man of the April 14th, the "special correspondent" says: gruffly. The by-standers threw him the rest "Upon the issue to secede, or recede, it is and he put them too in the hat, saying with a his heart in the right place. He told me that deep sigh-"Ah, the ladies are always for

Saying this the great pensioner withdrew into the tavern, and his particular friends went in to take a drink. One of them, however, first cried out, 'Three groans for Horace Mann." No response; but an awful look at the rash youth from a discreet friend 1851 is not the Boston of 1775. Boston has who was yet sober .- Commonwealth.

Improvs.-Daniel Webster is distinguished for cold, scornful arrogance, but we do not recollect of any thing so impious as his reply to the authorities of Boston, who informed him that they had bowed and now offered him Faneuil Hall. This he refuses, intending doubtless to keep them at the confessional awhile, and adds:

"Nor shall I enter Faneuil Hall till its gates shall be thrown open, wide open, not, with impetuous recoil-grating harsh thunder,' but with 'harmonious sound, on golden hinges moving, to let in, freely and to over- This man is the owner of ten large farendas, of Northern action, and on the policy of the flowing, you and your fellow-citizens, and

The allusion here is to Milton's descrip-What would become of the thirty States of tion of Christ's going forth to create "new

> Girt with Omnipotence, with radiance crowned Of Majesty Divine.
>
> Heaven opened wide

Her ever-during gates, harmonious sound ! On golden hinges moving, to let forth And Spirit coming to create new worlds."

Thus, and thus only must be and his train enter Faneuil Hall! Since old Herod, his "cut adrift" from its rock of salvation, to be prototype, was "eaten of worms," we do not

Colonization.

"In our opposition to all projects of compulsory emigration, we fear we have unintentionally repressed a spirit of voluntary emigration among the colored people. African colonization, at an early period, took such slave-holding outrage upon the humanity and a form and was advocated in such a way, as to array against it the hostility of a majority of active anti-slavery men. It became in too many instances the ally of Slavery, excusing we may be too late to secure for giveness from is existence, setting its face against Emancipation, unless connected with transportation, and finding in proscriptive legislation against them not a fit subject for indignant rebake,

These and kindred considerations were enough to decide our opinions against African Colonization; but they had nothing to do with the question of the voluntary emigrabetween the North and South is, after all, to from the walks of civilized life to the pathless wilderness, from the Atlantic to the Pa--between atheistical red republicanism, and cific, seeking all the while to better their condition.

The foregoing is taken from the "National Era," and is significant as coming from that time when the enemies of our people are more active than ever before, in efforts to distract the nation, and prevent it from perin the full and complete emancipation of the slaves of our land-when slave States are driving out the free colored people, and free States are loading them with burdens of the most grievous sort-that, at such time, Dr. Bailey is found giving aid and comfort to the enemy by urging colored people to leave this country, and by speaking of their presence here as an evil. Can it be that a press established as an anti-slavery advocate, is to be the means of shipwrecking that cause?-

Slave Hunting in Ohio.

We learn from the following extract from private letter dated Cadiz, March 28, that the agents of Satan were prowling through that section in search of souls.

"Our town was visited on the evening before last, by three or four bloodhounds in the shape of human beings on the hunt of fugitives, but our people, preferring to obey the injunction of the "higher law," "Hide the outcasts, bewray not him who wandereth," in preference to the wicked mandates of the "powers that be," did not give them much countenance and they accordingly left withwhich rose from above a ruby face as the de- out the gratification of obtaining their prev. The Lord grant that they, and all others engaged in this wicked and inhuman business, may repent of their evil deeds, and "break off their sins by righteousness, and their iniquities by showing mercy to the poor."

Goods vs. Principles .- Bowen & McN amee some time since made a reply to severa appropriate—without his hammer—less so newspaper attacks on them for not signing a good influence we hope. It was predicted wait on Hon. Mr. Webster and introduce him by many that a stand so firmly and calmly taken against "public sentiment" would result in a great loss of trade. What has been the result? Many of their friends have asked the question and we are happy to say for the special benefit of the Union Safety Committee that their business has increased beyond all precedent. It is true they have lost some less than five per cent of their Southern trade, but this loss is much more than The public well understand the game and are "settling the question" in the right way. -. V. Y. Tribune.

> Hon. Josiah Quincy .- R. H. Dana, Jr., in a speech at Worcester, said:

"Just as I was coming up to the cars I met on the street President Quincy, whose upper class of the city of Boston, who has his heart felt mortified and degraded. When the law passed, he said, I did think the moral sense of the community would not enforce it; I said that it never would be. But now I find that my fellow citizens are not only submissive to, but that they are earnestly active for its enforcement. now become a mere ship: a place for buying and selling goods; and I suppose also of buying and selling men."

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE .- Private advices from Rio Janerio say :- " The Government is periling its very existence in its efforts to suppress the Slave Trade. The once notorious slave steamer, the Serpente, now the Golifinho, of the Brazilian navy, has made several captures. Last week she carried off 200 newly imported negroes from the Island of Marambaia. They are supposed to have belonged to Joaquim Breves. the well known and opulent slave dealer. and the master of some 2,500 slaves. His large possessions give him great political irfluence, and the scizure of his slaves shows plainly the determination of the Government. It is to be hoped, now that the Brazilian at thorities have given such substantial proofe of their good faith and sincere determination to put an end to the traffic, that the officers of the cruisers will abstain from interfering, and confine their operations to the high seas .-Irritating the people, will be merely throwing new difficulties in the way of the Government, whose task is already sufficient'y

D'Israeli, in his "Calamities of Authors." mentions a student who devoted himself so assiduously to the study of the Oriential languages, as entirely to forget his own!

Further British Testimony

AGAINST AMERICAN CLERICAL SLAVEHOLD-ERS, &c.

It is with much satisfaction that we publish, in a preceding column, the article from Faneuil Hall,' made the following report, in which American pro-slavery ministers sent down to the Council: should be received in Great Britain. It is a new proof of that kindling up of British feeling against American slaveholders, and their clerical defenders and apologists to which we alluded in last week's Liberator. The Journal from which it is taken, we understand, holds a high rank, and exerts a very

extensive influence. We repeat, that we publish the article alluded to with sincere satisfaction. The London Standard of Freedom, in publishing the resolution quoted, remarks: 'We hail this announcement with the utmost joy. We want no fellowship with slave-owners; we want no slaveholding parsons to preach in our pulpits a Christianity they mock and the apostles of humanity in their arduous are herewith submitted. work in America.' Though we publish these scathing rebukes of the British press with great pleasure, still the resolution referred to is not, by any means, all that the case re-The test which the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Union propose to apply will, we predict, prove insufficient. It is too general, allows too much latitude for Hon, DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State mental reservations, and probably would be objected to by very few of the pro-slavery clergy of the North. Slaveholders even, large number, we doubt not, may be found, quite ready to 'avow an abhorrence of slavery, and an earnest desire for its speedy abolition.' We greatly fear that this resolu tion will not effectually close the pulpit doors of Gloucestershire and Bristol against slaveholders and their abbettors; and that, because its real meaning and object (as we deem them) can be evaded by that sort of mental equivocation, of which the advocates of slavery afford such frequent and curious examples. Nearly all the Northern sermons in defence of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the recent compromises with Slavery, are careful to talk well of the evils of slavery, and profess to pray for the coming of that time when liberty shall be the portion of every man in the American republic. But what of that? It is a testimony they must needs bear, for decency's sake, against a monstrous wickedness, with which they are compromising, and to which they are bowing themselves with a terrible servility .-What proof do these preachers give of the eincerity of their professions? Is it in receiving the slaveholders to their religious fellowship? Is it in denouncing the antislavery movement as incendiary and infidel? Is it in upholding that Bill of Abominations, (the Fugitive Law of 1850,) which mocks at the Law of God, the words of Jesus Christ, and the sentiments of common humanity Therefore it is we wish that our friends, in this instance, had made their test more distinct. We were, for this reason, particularly pleased with the resolution of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society, [in last Liberator,] wherein the ministers of the different religious bodies are earnestly solicited to adopt some line of conduct to prevent their pulpits being occupied by any clergymen from the United States, who have not born tes-

Still, we are heartily glad of the Glouces tershire resolution. It indicates a feeling, jealous for the honor of the Gospel of Christ. It is evidence of a purpose to withhold every Christian sanction from the iniquity of the claveholder. It is a good omen of further testimonies in behalf of our holy cause,-We thank the authors of it, and pray them. for the sake of the perishing heathen and bondmen of this land, not to be weary of well-doing .- s. M .- Liberator.

timony to the unrighteous character of the Fugi-

tive Slave Bill. This is the true touch-stone

at the present time; and the faithful applica-

tion of it will show every man's work, of

what sort it is; and cannot fail to reveal, at

once, his real position, as to Slavery, in this

country. When this inquiry is answered, we

conceive that very few persons, in England

or America, will think it necessary to ask the

respondent further what he thinks of slavery,

and what he desires as to its abolition.

Freedom in California.

The tidings conveyed in the following letter, (received by the last steamer,) will excite a thrill of joy in the heart of every reader. It is gratifying, when the suppliant knee of Boston eringes in the dust before the Slave Power, to know that our sister city on the Pacific stands erect, and that a decision fraught with such beneficent results has been thus early rendered. We hail it as a happy omen that the land whose doors, 'on golden hinges turning,' have opened to every nation, color and tongue, will remain true to the principles of justice and liberty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1851. W. L. GARRISON: Dear Sir,-The first case of forcible attempt to return a slave brought here by his master came off this week. J. F. Calloway, the master, claimed that the boy Frank, about eighteen years of age, was his slave in Missouri, came here with him, and has worked with him in the mines eight months. He brought him to this city, intending to take him home. Frank objected, and the master shut him up in close confinement till the steamer's day of sailing. The friends of the boy brought him before Judge Morrison, of the County Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of the the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in maintaining points. 1st. That the master failed to prove country, in contrast with the recent act of at full liberty to go wherever he pleased .liable under the statute for kidnapping, and

act of clemeney. entisfaction was felt at the decision, which his patriotic course; the undersigned, citiwas not easily repressed by the officers .- zens of New York, respectfully invite Mr. Frank went off in triumph, and the chopfallen kideapper sneaked out, to smother, as

best he could, his disappointment. A full report of this interesting case will be published soon, which I will send you.-We think this a good step gained, as hundreds of other cases will be likely to come up for decision. Frank was ably defended by S. W. Holliday, Esq.

J. B. PEIRCE.

The Webster Correspondence.

At a special meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, held on Thursday afternoon, 1st instant, the Committee appointed to invite Mr. Webster to 'address his fellow-citizens in

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, ? Thursday, May 1st, 1851.

The Joint Special Committee, who were appointed 'to tender to the Hon. Daniel Webster an invitation to meet and address his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, at such time as he shall select,' beg leave to report: -That, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, they proceeded to the lodgings of Mr. Webster, and, through the Chairman, communicated to him the votes and wishes of the City Council; and have received from him an answer declining to address his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall during his visit disgrace; and action here materially helps to Boston. Copies of the correspondence

HENRY B. ROGERS, H. M. HOLBROOK, BENJAMIN SMITH, N. A. THOMPSON, JOSEPH SMITH, HARVEY JEWELL,

SIR-In compliance with an order of the City Council, passed this day with entire unanimity, we have the honor of inviting you. in the name of the City of Boston, to address and, if necessary, I trust we will fight everyour fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall at such time as may be most agreeable to you; and in behalf of the corporation, of the citizens generally, and of ourselves, we beg leave to people gain in such a contest, but inevitable assure you that your acceptance of this invitation, should it accord with your feelings and convenience, will be peculiarly gratifying at this time.

With the highest respect and considera-

Your very obedient servants, HENRY B. ROGERS, HENRY M. HOLBROOK, BENJAMIN SMITH, NEWELL A. THOMPSON, HARVEY JEWELL, JOSEPH SMITH,

Committee. City Hall, April 21, 1851.

Boston, April 22, 1851. GENTLEMEN-I have perused the paper which you did me the honor to place in my hands yesterday; and have to say, in reply, that it is not my purpose to address my fel-low-citizens in Fancuil Hall during this visit to Boston.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Henry B. Rogers, Henry M. Holbrook, Benjamin Smith, N. A. Thompson, Harvey Jewell, Joseph Smith, Committee.

The Administration with its Whig Constituents.

The extracts below are specimens of the present feelings of a portion of the Northern Whigs, by no means insignificant in numbers or influence, toward the administration which they voted (and entreated us to vote) into

The Oneida N. Y. Herald, a Whig paper, thus gently applies the scourge to its President, for his proscription of the Northern breath I would exhort you to secede. * * * Whigs who were reluctant to serve in his slave-hunting expeditions. Mr. Fillmore will be as little delighted with "such backing," as was Falstaff.

"Side by side, on the pages of history, shall be placed the names of John Tyler and Millard Fillmore; and on the same dark list shall appear the kindred names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold.

"Clothed with'a little brief authority, Millard Fillmore has cut himself loose from the Whig party, and betaken himself-so we suppose-to the formation of a new organization. We propose as a title for his corporal's guard, the JUDAS CLIQUE."

The Albany Evening Journal says: "If, as is alleged, Mr. Fillmore has Whig enemies, nothing could delight them so much as to see him thus 'following in the footsteps' of John Tyler.

'We are quite unprepared to "break cover" on the Presidential question. Mr. Fillmore is serving out the last half of General Taylor's term in a way that relieves the Whig party of all concern about him. A Whig President who signalizes his debut by Hampshire Statesman, Portland Advertiser, Keene Sentinel and Montpelier Watchman, has of course, repudiated the Whig party. He is, we suppose, to be the candidate of the Castle Garden Cotton party, and will, doubtless, 'have a good time of it.' The Whig party will, in due time, designate its candidate.-Pa. Freeman.

Balm of Healing.

The following Call, signed by some five or six thousand names, appears in the New

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE 'UNION, In view of the services and sacrifices of Judge was full and clear on the various inviolate the Constitution and laws of his ownership. 2d. That he failed to prove that the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in refuthe boy escaped from his service. 3d. He sing the use of Faneuil Hall to the friends of showed that he brought the boy here him that gentlemen, to congratulate each other self, and therefore he was ipso facto free, and on the recent verification of his representations regarding that ancient Commonwealth; He also stated to Calloway that he was fully and in view, also, of the refusal of the Legislature of New York to invite Mr. Webster it be did not proceed against him, it was an to visit Albany, as the guest of the State; indignities cast upon that distinguished states-The court-room was crowded, and great man by abolitionists and others opposed to Webster to visit this city, at some period convenient to himself, in order that they may

> grateful appreciation of his devotion to the great public interests of his country, New York, April 19th, 1851.

MARRIED-In Randolph county, on the 7th inst., Mr. Samuel R. Keysort, aged 129 years, to Miss Patience Rebecca Sole, aged 107 years. So eave the Auburn Herald, of the first of April,

Mr. Russell, says it is not true that Sims had been flogged.'

express to him in person their deep and

South Carolina Thunder.

The chivalry of the great Empire of the Quattlebums and Commanders, are still practicing in declamation, as usual, when they have a purpose to carry, on the stale topic of nullification. The extract below is the 'British Banner,' relative to the manner which was read, ordered to be printed, and from the speech of Senator Rhett, at a recent "secession" meeting in Charleston, to which we have already made allusion.

After calculating the commercial gains. the political strength, the social harmony, and general prosperity, which would pour in upon South Carolina as a separate government-bringing her a political millinium -and enumerating and magnifying the dangers and annovances and degradation of a union with men and states who have other interests to support than those of slavery, and other business to attend to than the catching of runaway negroes, Mr. Rhett

If we secede from the Union, we will secede during the sitting of the next Congress. Congress alone can declare war. Congress must vote the supplies, and authorize the use of the army and navy against us. One of us go peaceably out of the Union, or fight us. I believe everybody gives us the very com-mon credit of not being very great laggards at fighting. If war is made upon us we will fight. On land or sea, we will fight; and if any one supposes that war in any form can he is not worth reasoning with. Where other things. We will fight-fight long; and institutions. What can the northern defeat and disaster? Give them all they can possibly expect to accomplish. Suppose that they are not embroiled with other nations, for lawlessly interrupting a commerce as the Union? They may have a province held in subjection by military force, but can they make us, against our will, a state of the Union? Can they force us to elect senators cession the Union is dissolved, and will stand dissolved by our mere non-action. But if this policy of coercion is pursued, will disunion be limited to South Carolina alone? Does any man believe that the general govern state, for exercising her right of seceding true hearted.-- R from the Union, in defense of her liberties and institutions, and that no other southern states will join her in the contest? The right of secession is the right of all. Surrender it, and the states are no longer sovereignties. They are not parties to the constitutional compact: but mere provinces of one vast consolidated empire, under the absolute the majority in Congress.

If South Carolina secedes from the Union, and remains an independent state for five years, a southern confederacy must be the result, or the south will have enforced those five years, and have but a few more years to give to your service. I long to see it settled. As a citizen of South Carolina, I desons. My counsel is, secede from the Union human being .- s. c. of these United States. 'At every hazard, and to the last extremity, secede.' If I was now about to draw my last breath, with that Unite-and unite in secession, and with God's blessing, redemption is at hand for us

A trial of the scheme will work a "redemption" to the people of that State, which this blind slaveholder little dreams of. We triumphs of the Slave Power there is a street wish there was manliness enough in the North to tell them to try it .- Penn. Freeman.

The Fugitive Sims.

U. S. Deputy Marshal John H. Riley returned to Boston from his mission to Savannah on Saturday evening. The Savannah News of the 21st contains the following:

'We understand that the African Lion. esses of the New England metropolis, not even excepting Elizur Wright or Abby Folsom, has been accommodated with private apartments in the county jail, where he will remain in retiracy for the present. His manners have not been at all improved, we are hear of his insolent bearing be true, a little the proscription of the Boston Atlas, New wholesome chastisement would do him no harm, while it would have a salutary effect upon those of his class who are likely to be influenced by his example and the notoriety he has acquired.'

> The Georgian of the same day says:-'We learn that Sims attempted to make a hypocritical speech on reaching the wharf, in which he denounced the abolitionists and congratulated himself that he had been once more permitted to tread the hospitable soil of Georgia. Sims was brought from the brig to Justice Rainford's office, where it appears the Boston officers went through the the vessel to the jail, as any other runaway negro would have been. The fact of attaching so much importance to the affair looks to us supremely ridiculous.'

According to the Republican, the Marshals who accompanied Sims to Savannah were to be complimented with a public dinner The New Bedford Mercury of the 30th ult.

Deputy Marshal W. O. Russell arrived in this city yesterday morning from Savannah. He has called on us and desired us utterly to contradict a statement which has appeared that he brings with him from Georgia papers for the arrest of fugitives in this city. He says, so far from this, that there was not, while he was in Savannah, a question asked of him concerning fugitive slaves in New Bedford. He states further that he left Sims leave him there for 'meditation upon his con- Sumner. duct' for a few days, and then sell him for what he would bring. Mr. Potter said he would not sell him for any money to go into Massachusetts, but that he had no doubt that

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, MAY 17, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets June 1st.

Woman, Her Position and Duties.

Mrs. Coe's lectures on this subject in Marlborough on Sunday and Monday last, were attended by crowded audiences. A deep interest was manifested in the subject by all present .-It was feared by some unacquainted with Mrs. C. that the high commendations she had received from the press, had placed her in a position dangerous to her reputation as a speaker. And many abatements were made by those resolved not to be disappointed. But whatever were the expectations of the audience they were fully realized in the rhetorical, intellectual and mortwo alternatives Congress must choose, let al character of the addresses. More than this we cannot say, for seldom has any speaker received higher commendations than Mrs. C .-But however big our estimate of her as an elegant writer and accomplished speaker, our admiration of her moral heroism far exceeds it all. be made on South Carolina, without fighting, Goaded by the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon her sex-contemplating these wrongs in there is a will, there is a way, in war as in their terrible influence upon both sexes and upon every phase of society ;-prompted by hulastingly, in defence of the sovereignty of manity and the sympathics of a true woman's our state, and of our dearest rights, liberties, heart-she has come forward to do battle, against law and popular sentiment, in behalf of justice and humanity. This is true heroism .-And Mrs. Coe and her co-adjutors destined as they are to success, (their truthful position and energetic action giving undoubted assurance, of much theirs as ours, and that we are at last this), will gain for themselves laurels, that vanquished and subdued - will that preserve statesmen and heroes will ever envy, but can never gain.

Mrs. Coe, after meeting the appointments, announced in The Bugle, will attend the Conor representatives to Congress? By our se- vention at Akron-many other distinguished and able friends of reform, men and women will also contribute to the interest of the meeting. Its importance cannot be over-estimated. A feast of fat things may be expected, and we anernment can carry on a war against a south- ticipate grand results from this assembly of the

Organization of Voting Abolitionists.

We observe in the Homestead an appeal to voting Abolitionists to make arrangements for an efficient organization throughout the State, that they may be able to effect more than it is sway of the free states in the north, through possible to do without some combined effort .-Much as we may differ from them in our views on political matters, we would vet hail with rejoicing all plans fer keeping the public mind awake upon the great subject of human guarantees which will give her that safety, rights. And we hope they may succeed in their liberty, and equality to which she is entitled. proposed organization, for believing fully in I have been battling in this cause for twenty- freedom of speech as well as action, we wish to see every one doing all in his power, according to his own convictions of right, to aid in bringtermine, now and forever, the fate of her sun shall neither rise nor set upon a fettered

CHARLES SUMNER .- A large number of our Charles Sumner-indeed their seems to be general rejoicing on the part of all save the incorrigible Hunkers of the old parties. We are glad to see it-it bespeaks progress in the triumphs of the Slave Power, there is a strong under current of opposition to the infamous acts of a pro-slavery Congress. It is really encouraging to have one Senator elected wholly on the grounds of his high character and to see him go into office untrammelled by pledge or promise, but at the same time giving us assurance of his straight forward course by referring to his past career and stating in unmistakable who recently produced such a sensation at language that he shall in no wise deviate from Boston, eclipsing all the other lions and lion- the course he has been pursuing. We see the Richmond (Va.) Whig advises that the first act of the next Senate be to expel Seward and Sumner. We should like to see it tried.

Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson.-The numerous told, by his late associations; and if what we friends of Mrs. Johnson in this region, will be gratified to learn that she will be present at the Akron Convention, and after the Convention. will commence her lectures on Physiology in Eastern Ohio. Mrs. Johnson's lectures on this subject in the East, are spoken of in terms of high commendation .- R.

The Pittsburgh Gazette states that the friends of General Scott, held a meeting in Eric County on the 6th inst. Resolutions were passed in favor of Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and in favor of Wm. F. Johnston a candidate for Governor next fall, and form of surrendering him to the authorities expressive of confidence in the administration of OTHE FRIENDS OF THE 'UNION,' of the city. We should have been better WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY. pleased if he had been taken directly from fidence in Mr. Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and James Cooper.

> The Commonwealth publishes Webster's speech in Bowdoin Square, prefacing it with will be found in H. C. Wright's letter. We the remark that " One seldom has the opportunity of preaching his own funeral oration." He thinks Webster has done so.

A Scientific Convention commenced at Cincinnati the 5th of May. Amongst those in attendance were Louis Agassiz, Professor Benjamin Pierce of Harvard and Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition.

It is thought the success of the Slave Power in carrying off Sims hastened the election of Sumner. At any rate Massachusetts has made in jail; that Potter, the master, intended to a glorious exchange of Senators-Webster for

A Tea Party was lately given by the Ladies of Worcester to raise funds for the purpose of he would be back there in six months. He, affording relief to such fugitives in the vicinity as are liable to arrest under the Fugitive Slave

Satisfied.

The last experiment in the recapture of fugitive slaves, that of Sims, at Boston, seems to have satisfied the claimants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, although there must be fifteen or twenty thousand fugitives in the Northern States. The right of paying \$5,000 to recover property worth \$500, is a magnificent acquisition-particularly since it cost the gold of California to pay for it.

We were told that it was necessary only to test the law in Boston, to secure its triumph and the ready recovery of fugitives in future. Well, it has been tested-and how much has the value of fugitive property advanced?

The expedients of testing the law have been curious. They have been made by friends of the Compromise in the South, to strengthen their cause. Dr. Collins is a warm friend of the peace measures; he undertook to illustrate their virtue, and sent on for Crafts and his wife. The result was an expensive, dangerous, vexatious, and ignoninious failure; yet Dr. Collins came out afterwards with a superlative avowal of Unionism. He would have his child baptized with water from the chief rivers of the United States. But for the sake of some of the weaker brethern, whose faith would not, like that of Dr. Collins, move mountains, it was thought necessary to prove the majesty and efficiency of the law over again. So Mr. Potter came forward, and has manfully sacrificed a few thousand dollars in the same

Mr. Potter has done the business. The law is vindicated-the Compromise is safe. The North has got the territory, and the fugitive slaves both it is true-but the South has the Fugitive-slave law, and can get one of them any time, by paying five thousand dol-lars—and running off, like the fugitives themselves-by night.

Such is the opinion of the Southern Press in regard to the Fugitive Law, and the attempt to enforce it. It seems the extremists of the South will never be satisfied. They get all they ask and yet grumble that it is not more. But, we can scarcely wonder at interested slaveholders asking for means to secure their 'peculiar institutions,' when men are to be found here at the North, and right in our midst, who avow that they would not ask for the repeal of that infamous law, unless it is for the purpose of having a more effective one passed.

"Oh Justice! thou hast fled to brutes And men have lost their reason.'

Hunkerism.

The Boston Courier, like all other Hunker with and influence on the slave States lying in papers, is very indignant at the election of the Mississippi valley, give to it an incalculable Summer, and has finally concluded that he, importance. Do not give up the Bugle. It (Mr. Sumner) "by consenting to be elected must not be given up. I believe nine tenths of has rendered himself liable to imprisonment in the readers of The Bugle would rather contrithe State Prison for a period of not more than bute 50 cents each, above the subscription price ten years, or by fine, not exceeding five thousand of the paper, rather than it should go down, or dollars, (!) and imprisonment in the County be merged in any other paper. Abolitionists of Jail for not not more than two years." It is Ohio, and Indiana, readers of the Bugle in the quite amusing to lookers on to see the unavailing rage of defeated politicians. For our part, we think if such men as Sumner deserve imprisonment for participating in mand that she make me free. Let her de- ing about the good time coming," when the politics, we can conceive of no adequate punishment for such veterans as Webster and his allies who have been engaged for so large a part of their lives in political chicanery.-First pluck out the beam that is in t own eye, then shalt thou see clearly the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Ohio and Baltimore Railroad.

Our readers may not be aware that this railroad is employed in carrying on the Slave class, are subjected, and from which result so trade-that coffles of manacled slaves are much misery, degradation and crime. conveyed in the cars on this road and furthermore that of those having an interest in it many belong to the Society of Friends .- for the Convention of the present year. And is this bearing "a faithful testimony against Slavery?" There are many who refuse to patronize the _____ and Pierson line of vessels on account of their being engaged in this nefarious traffic, and surely the same motives ought to withhold every one, who has a sense of shame at having our public highways made subservient, to so base a purpose, from travelling on the above railroad. It is true it is the most expeditious route to Baltimore and Washington but a true man will be willing to sacrifice a little both of time and money for the sake of testifying against this most abominable internal Slave trade.

We observe in the Southern Press a notice of the South Carolina Convention .-It states that the President, on taking the chair, " calmly and temperately reviewed the position of affairs; considered that Southern institutions under existing circumstances, could not last 20 years." We only hope his calm and temperate opinion may prove correct but we fear "it is too good to be true."

Our friend Samuel Brooke has returned from the Syracuse Convention and reports they had a good meeting-a fuller account shall publish the official reports next week.

Sartan and Graham for June has come to hand, containing their usual amount of entertaining reading matter, rich illustrations.

A solar eclipse will take place on the 28th of July. The eclipse will be total in some paris of Europe, and almost total in California and Oregon.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stocton, is now one Dollar, a year ago it was fifty Dollars. One of the Splendid Palaces of Mehemit

Ali Pacha was recently destroyed by fire .-The loss is estimated at £150,000.

A vein of coal has been discovered on the Cowlitz river in Oregon. It promises well.

Anniversary of the American A. S. Society.

SYRACUSE, May 8, 1851. DEAR FRIEND: The American Anti-Slavery

Society has been in session, in City Hall, in this City, holding its Anniversary, for two days, Most of the time, the meetings have been fully attended. George Thompson, W. I., Garrison, Gerret Smith, Edmund Quincy, A. K. Foster, F. Douglass, Parker Pilsbury, J. W. Walker. and many others are present. William Goodell is here, whose name in years past, has been a tower of strength in the Anti-Slavery cause. Many are here from Massachusetts and Penn. sylvania, and several from Ohio-some from Clinton county.

We have had an Anti-Slavery Jubilee. Such meeting together of Anti-Slavery spirits! It is good to be here, to mingle sympathies on this great question of humanity, is most redeeming in its influence. The question of dissolution has been most prominent. Many are looking at it in this region as a thing which is ere long to happen-something to be seen, heard and felt at no distant day. Converts are multiplying like dew-drops of the morning. This Federal Union s fast loosing its hold on the affections of the people. The feeling is spreading that it has been a total failure. Instead of being the supporter of liberty and justice, it is the habitual perpetrator of slavery and injustice. This confederacy has been the deadliest enemy of human rights. Revolution is the watchword of this Convention. Allegiance to the constitution of the United States is treason against the Most High God.

George Thompson has done good service.

He carrys the people with him. I have tried to get him to Ohio, but he is to return to England the first of June, and cannot come. Ho says he shall return to this country next fall and continue here sometime, and that he shall then come to Ohio and stay there some months. Frederick Douglass says he will attend the Anniversary of the Western A. S. Society in June. He expects to be in that state in that month. Parker Pillsbury says that he intends to spend a few months in Ohio the coming season, and that he will soon write to you about it. Several from Ohio and other places had a talk about the cause in Ohio. There is but one feeling about it, and that is, that Ohio is one of the most if not the most, important state in the Union in reference to the question of Slavery. It is a border State; it's intercourse West, do not let that paper be given up for want of 50 cents from each of its subscribers. It is the only paper of the west that advocates the great and holy cause of Dissolution or Abolition. But I must stop, you will hear

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that we the women of Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities-political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary-to which women, as a

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements As men and women have the same origin and

destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other-15 their relations and obligations are mutual-as the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble-as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other-it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thraldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and Human Equality to meet in Convention at AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say-Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kindlier efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize their objects while one-half the laborers in Reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations-Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity-Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman now occupies. C. D. SMALLEY,

E. ROBINSON, Com. of Arrangements. ?

Miss B-, a lady of considerable notoriety in the southwest, made her appearance late ly in the Plaquemine Court of Louisians, to argue her own suit. She was armed with a pistol and dirk, and frightened the lawyers half to death.

The Newark Daily Advertises has received private intelligence from Jacksonville, Florida, that a company of desperadoes have been making preparations at that place for a contemplated attack upon Cuba, and that a steamer was expected there the night of the 25th, to take them off.

The London correspondent of the Nation al Intelligencer says that, by a well arranged plan, the census of the population, &c., of Great Britain was taken, by returns made to the proper authorities on the 1st instant-the whale business being done in that single day!

DEAR BU stormy May snow, which window, lik flock." H our good portunity, Festival, to albeit, rath trying to gi rious eloqu hear someth as there is n just now. A few of

dies of this ty of listeni the world, Thompson i forts, decide the 28th, an evening. C and best ada city, I suppo ces of the fa lofty and wi lars from wh Tastefully set on each ticles, for th at 2 o'clock I could no

great bare needed the evergreen. ficent displa and a rare se there are onl labor of prep they are amo In the eveni and what was and earnest Samuel J.

G. W. Putns

will see in beautiful and Thompson o hearers more When Tho the honest du turned two v martyr, the g fess that at fi he turned his famers in Ro who suffer an and reviled, a then I began fiery, and lovi: bright with his tones of heave

and thrilling a er, and ceased and listened. his lute," and nervous man, voice. But I an opportunit selves. Mr. our anniversar Ravenna, but seen him in S gone by the me Next evenin

course he was describe his firs Ohio could hav his story was in because he is q as public speak and natural, fre lish pomposity the repulsive noblest sense. I have spoke

letter, but befo

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circumstances. great conflict ing power that the most highl heart is as soft as strong and her moral sens or divination. peep game wit beware of Soje herself is, her prehend your Nothing could name!-truth i and by sojourn this poor unt perfect original It seems as t shield to guard pure heart and worldly taint. and if she show of Ohio, appre hearts. I need he will not be ! hearts. His elo and my only fe State with a w put on his mos time coming, a may perhaps h with a party of yesterday, and know the resul them when our

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George Thompson in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, May 2nd, 1851.

A few of the excellent and enterprizing ladies of this place, wishing another opportunity of listening to eloquence which has charmed the world, and, also to show their gratitude to Thompson for his former heaven directed efforts, decided to hold a Fair on the afternoon of the 28th, and have a speech from him in the evening. Corinthian Hall, the most beautiful and best adapted for the purpose of any in the city, I suppose, was secured, besides the services of the famous Scott's Band. The hall was lofty and wide, with beautiful Corinthian pillars from which I suppose it takes its name .-Tastefully decorated refreshment tables were set on each side, and in one end two tables of articles, for the sale of which, the hall was opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

I could not avoid thinking however, that the great bare walls and windows without blinds. needed the effect of wreaths &c., of flowers and evergreen. In this season of flowers, a magnificent display might have been made, a festive, and a rare scene presented in that noble hall, but there are only a few to perform the really ardous labor of preparation for an occasion like this, and they are among the most earnest and devoted. In the evening the hall was finely lighted up. and what was better, filled with intelligent, eager and earnest faces, all turned to the stand.

Samuel J. May made the opening speech, then G. W. Putnam delivered a poem, (which you will see in the Liberator) in such unaffected. beautiful and impassioned style, that I thought Thompson could not thrill the hearts of his

Robinson, "My G- is that the man? who has turned two worlds upside down, the hero, the martyr, the god of eloquence?" I frankly confess that at first I was disappointed, but when who suffer and are dumb, who are oppressed Ravenna, but more of this, when I shall have seen him in Syracuse, whither I suppose he has gone by the morning train of cars.

Next evening I met him at a party, where of course he was the life and soul, and heard him describe his first visit to America. I wish all Ohio could have heard him, not only because his story was intensely interesting in itself, but because he is quite as inimitable a story-teller as public speaker. No one can be more simple and natural, free and kindly, and clear of English pomposity. No one can be less English in the repulsive sense, and more American in the noblest sense.

I have spoken of Sojourner Truth in a former letter, but before I had any true appreciation of her great strong character. Think of a woman 65 years of age, who never knew how to read, and who spent all the best years of her life in slavery, under the most untoward and crushing circumstances, springing upon the arena of this great conflict with an energy, and overwhelming power that we might look for in vain among the most highly civilized and enlightened. Her heart is as soft and loving as a child's, her soul as strong and fixed as the everlasting rocks, and her moral sense has something like inspiration or divination. If any one wants to play a bopeep game with truth, as Douglass Jerold says, beware of Sojourner, simple and artless as she herself is, her eye will see your heart and apprehend your motives, almost like God's .-Nothing could be more characteristic than her name !-truth indeed seems to have taken refuge and by sojourning for a season in the person of this poor untaught, unknown slave, and her perfect originality is shown in the choice of it. It seems as though ignorance had been the shield to guard her rare intuitions, her great pure heart and strong individuality from any worldly taint. She also talks of visiting Ohio, and if she should, my heart cries out, O people of Ohio, appreciate her, and take her to your hearts. I need not say the same of Thompson, he will not be long in finding his way to your hearts. His eloquence is irresistably captivating and my only fear is he wont get out of our State with a whole skin. Tell friend H-to put on his most fascinating smiles for the good time coming, and if he behaves well, his house may perhaps have the honor, &c., &c. He went with a party of friends to hear "the rappings" Jesterday, and I'm "dying with curiosity" to know the result. I was on my way to join them when our friend Dr. Garmo met us and bore us off to his house. A friend at my albow ays, "don't close without describing the cemetry of Mount Hope." Mount Hope! 'tis so long since I was there; but if I could make you see

A friend kindly invited us to accompany her, without telling what kind of thing we were about to see. About two miles from Rochester DEAR BUGLE: "O what a May day, what a is a hill which we ascended first, but upon which DEAR BUGLE.

The ground is covered with however, there is nothing to be seen but a few stormy May day: Inc graves with very plain stones, head pieces of the habit of using great plainness of speech snow, which is flying in wild clouds past the graves with very plain stones, head pieces of the habit of using great plainness of speech snow, which is flying in white College the wind window, like "sheep when the Wolf chases the window, like "sheep when the Wolf chases the window, like "sheep when the Stories of one of vine beyond was begin again to second anoth." window, like "sheep when the die in sheep when the freside of one of flock." Here by the quiet fireside of one of flock." Here by the quiet fireside one of this levely sister had as hills, and follows: flock." Here by the quite first favorable op-our good friends, I seize the first favorable op-our good friends, I seize the first favorable opour good friends, I seize the and North Star portunity, since the Thompson and North Star portunity, since the Thompson and North Star the wildest and most pictures are landscaped fress to be watchmen upon the walls of Zion, but portunity, since the Indiaperate and it, feeling Festival, to tell you somewhat about it, feeling Festival, to tell you somewhat about it, feeling Indiaperate Ind Festival, to tell you somewhat the thought of albeit, rather faint-hearted at the thought of albeit, rather faint-hearted at the thought of albeit, rather faint-hearted at the thought of around us upon which heartful buried places. albeit, rather mant-heart affinitides of the glotrying to give you even a faint idea trying to give you cross of Thompson, but you must were seen, elegantly laid out, and some ornaber. Yea, they are greedy dogs which can nevrious elequence of Thompson, but you must rious eloquence of the form my pen, inasmuch mented with tombstones and monuments, er have enough, and they are shephards that conhear something about 13 House and they are snephards that conand perfect style; but 'tis not of them I wish way, every one for his gain from his quarter." to speak. Few would have thought of this

> tastes of the people of Rochester. these, "To the memory of Myron Holly, this something about myself. monument is erected by the Liberty Party" &c.

effort to describe it.

particularly I hope The Bugle may be estabshall not go down, under any discouragements; ONE Anti-Slavery paper?

Yours, E. A. LUKINS.

A Voice from Canada.

Силтиам, Canada West,) May 2d, 1851.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir,-Will you please to When Thompson rose, I said to myself, like publish the following account of the population, the honest dutchman about our friend M. R. | Churches and Schools of this place, and the wants of the latter.

The colored population here numbers near 700, large and small, three places of public worship, one Episcopal Methodist and two Baphe turned his eyes away from his miserable de- tist, having a total of two hundred and sevenfamers in Rochester and other places, to those | teen members : Two Schools, one a Government School, established some twelve years and reviled, and cannot plead for themselves, | since; the other Free Mission, started last sumthen I began dimly to discern, and when the mer, and taught by Miss Huntington. The fiery, and loving soul began to warm and grow Government School in 1548, numbered 49 bright with his theme, and to pour itself out in scholars,—the first year I had charge of the tones of heavenly pity, of fiery remonstrance school. In '49-76; in '50-91; as foland thrilling appeal, I saw the secret of his pow- lows: Grammer 7, History and Geography ", and ceased to marvel that the world bowed and listened. I thought about "Orpheus with Spelling 42, Females 46, Males 45; average his lute," and wondered if Orpheus was a thin daily attendance throughout the year 45 1-2.nervous man, with a woman face and small This season the school is free by Government voice. But I hope you will in good time, have to all children living within the corporation, or an opportunity of seeing and hearing for your- limits of the town. Attendance in January 73 to hint that Slavery is wrong, or that any body selves. Mr. Thompson has really "given color scholars, Febuary 76, March 65, last month in particular is responsible for it, he is sure to and carry such a point, many things must and April' 67. Studies of the same up to the our anniversary if it was held in Cleveland or last of March '51. History, Geography, Grammer, Arithmetic, 'writing included' Porter's Rhetorical, and Bible 19. Arithmetic, Writing, Town's Reader and Testament 37, Reading and Spelling 30, total number of scholars during the quarter 86, and might have numbered 100, or over, had we a school house sufficiently large to have accomodated all who wish to attend; as it was, we were obliged to send several of the smaller to my house to be instructed by my wife. The Board of Trustees have promised the erection of a school house, large, and commodious, this summer. Our Sabbath school numbers from 60 to 100, sometimes over, ac-

cording to the state of the roads, have 7 teachers. We need Bibles for Sabbath schools and Bible class, and have many applications, for Bibles from the poor and indigent. We need a larger Sabbath school Library, a Sabbath school map. Temperance and other tracts for distribution among the children, and to be read at home during the week. We are in great need of reading books, Slates, and Websters spelling books, for the use of poor scholars. We hope the friends of the Slave will aid us, that we may he enabled to continue our school open to all living out of the Corporation, that all children may enjoy the benefit of a common school education. Children living out of the Corporation are receiving at present no assistance from the National School fund, and a great part of the children attending the school are such .-There are around us many needy families, and others for want of suitable clothing cannot send their children regularly to school, such need

With much respect, yours for the Slave. JAMES E. GRANT.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has been lecturing to the people of Concord on the Fu-

gitive Law. An eye witness says: "The people of Concord enjoyed this Sab-W. Emerson on the Fugitive Slave Law.— It has been a stormy evening, but that did not keep the people away. They came and filled the house-the Vestry under the Unitarian Church-to its utmost capacity. The ring the whole time the closest attention was paid to the thoughts of the speaker. We thought the analysis of Webster's character and the unfolding the doom that awaits him in the judgment of posterity, a master's finished work. Would to God the lawyers of this country would read what the philosopher and the true man says so forcibly of the infatuation of the Bar in permitting Law to be prostituted to such vile purposes as in this bill of utter abominations. We hope to see this address in pamphlet form."—True Gospel in my hands should be so preached, as Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. It, you would thank me for going back a week. Democrat.

The Gospel vs. Politics.

WESTFIELD, Medina Co., O., April 21st.

MR. EDITOR: Having been a reader of the spirit stirring "Bugle," I see that you are in

Still, I conclude that you are not inimical to wild place to bury their dead, and the choice moral watchmen who endeavor to do their duof it for this purpose, does high honor to the ty; I conclude rather, from your exposure of the false priests and prophets of our time, that In a quiet secluded nook, on the side of a hill there is such a thing as true ones. Be this as it with a deep ravine beneath, and "the summit" may, I, a minister of the Universalist denominabove, is a plain monument, with a head carved ation am disposed to seek your acquaintance upon it, which would, it seemed to me, sit well with my pen. By reading your paper I have upon the shoulders of a Greek philosopher or become quite well acquainted with you and your Roman hero; and on the other side words like correspondents, and now I am going to tell you

I am young in the ministry, and, although I Well might that party raise a stone to the me- belong to the Denomination of Universalists, mory of its founder, its brightest ornament and yet I am not, I will not be a sectarian in the cant sense of the term. God is not a sectarian : Let no traveler from Ohio, fail to visit Mt. | Christ is not a sectarian; and God helping me Hope, and saying this, I feel relieved from the I will not be. God is the Father of all mankind: Christ is the brother of all mankind; Dear friend, since leaving Ohio, I have longed where I behold a human being there I see one more fervently than ever, more than words can of God's children, and one of Christ's brethern; tell, for its progress in every reformatory work; if I love God and Christ I cannot be a sectarian. We have had too much of sectarianism and it lished on a firm basis, and that our friends will has been always the worst kind of partyism; we have the nerve and determination to say, it have many Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist Churches, which are mere parand what after all, in Heaven's name, should ty organizations; each aiming to be popular prevent the people of Ohio from supporting and respectable, yea, and fashionable, but we have few Churches of humanity; few, but what would think it more commendable to cushion their pulpits and pews, and carpet their aisles: than to buy food and clothing for a poor family, or provide for the education of orphan and vagrant children; few (I blush, my blood almost boils when I write it) that would be a safe "covert to the fugitive from the face of the spoiler;" few, from whose altars he might not be torn "with or without process." I repeat, I am not a sectarian; I do not preach for any sect or party; I endeavor to preach for mankind. From my youth, I have been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement; I acted a few years with the Liberty Party," because I thought that course more efficient than the "Garrisonian Movement," but I am convinced now that the idea was fallacious. I do not apprehend that there is much difference between the two in point of fact, but I think the latter is most practicable.

> Moral truth is the grand instrumentality which must be relied upon, to accomplish the work. I am to deal with the subject of Slavery and kindred subjects as moral subjects, but, nevertheless, in my ministrations of the word, I am often accused of preaching "politics. That is a mortal offence, and it is strange how easy it is for a minister to commit it. If he ventures be said to have preached "politics." So of War, meddle with that and he is preaching "politics." The pulpit, they tell me, is not the place to preach "politics;" whether the pulpit is too sacred for the preaching of politics, or politics for the pulpit, I am unable to determine, but suspect it is the latter. But I tell them that I do not preach "politics" in the pulpit, no, it is my aim to preach against "politics;" far be it from me to preach "politics;" but I will preach the Gosple vs. Politics. Ah! there's the rub, it does not suit to have the Gospel which declares. We ought to obey God rather than men,' preached against the politics of the late "Fugiive Slave Law." No that is not pure Gospel. But I have spun this communication too long perhaps already. I subjoin an extract from a sermon in which I defined my position as a preacher of the Gospel of the man of Nazareth. Perhaps what I have written will not interest you or your readers. If you are of that opinion, you can light, not your pipe, for I hope you don't practice the nasty habit of using to-

bacco, but your lamp with it. "Take the subject of Slavery, for instance, why should not I as a minister of the Gospel preach against it. Is it in accordance with the Gospel? Convince me of that, and I shall have no respect for or sympathy with the Gospel .-The Gospel says that God is our Father and all men are our brethren, and Slavery is either a grievous wrong or the Gospel is a lie. But we know it is wrong, then the question is have we any thing to do with it? Some flatter themselves that they have not, and would to Heaven it were so, but it cannot be, if we acknowledge ourselves members of the one body of humanity. Slavery is not an institution of the South, but of the whole country; the nation and the individuals comparing it are all as yet responsible for it, and generally are striving to uphold it; 3,000,000 of men, women and children are daily driven forth to unpaid toil, and we are all profiting by it and yet some think bath evening a rare treat of intellectual and that the pulpit should not discuss and condemn moral worth in hearing a lecture from R. it, and seek to persuade the people to put an end to it. Aye, the pulpit of the Gospel of Christ must be silent, when Christ's own brethren and sisters are bound in the chains of Slavery and thus reduced to chattlehood. The lecture occupied an hour and a half, and du- Gospel preacher must be silent respecting an institution which debars me from the enjoyment of the blessings of that Gospel, and which seeks to crush out of its victims all that makes them capable of enjoying them, namely, their reason and conscience. The preacher must not meddle with such things is the thought of many. But it is not my thought; no, God forbid that

I should be silent; God forbid that I should

with its ponderous foot upon the necks of three millions of my fellow men; I cannot do it; I must speak ; their blood cries up to us from the ground. Let others do as may seem to them best, but, as for me, if I forget them, "let my right hand forget her cunning;" if I do not remember them, "let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." I would not allow the discussion of this subject to encroach upon other matters that demand my attention, but a time and a place it must have in my ministrations, and I hope, for the honor of liberal Christinaity, that a Universalist pulpit will not be considered too good a place, or in any sense an unfit place, to preach in behalf of Temperance, Peace, Freedom, Humanity, or any subject which has for its aim the good of mankind. If it is I shall have to leave it, but I hope that I may never be brought to realize that it is."

Yours for humanity, J. W. TOWNER.

Letter from Isaac J. Rice.

AMHERSTBURG, April 30, 1851.

Editor of The Bugle-DEAR SIR: Will you give the following blast and accommodate a friend? I have been on this field about 10 years. My work has been to preach and teach as able among the adults and children of the Refugees, school last winter large, numbering about one hundred at times when school was full. Evening school large. Had two sick at the Mission House during the past winter .-Both gone to another world. Cost considerable to hire nursing, &c. Have nearly finished a room for the reception of those fleeing, that they may rest until otherwise situated, it is also designed for the sick with no relations and means. We are receiving southerners almost daily, and clothing and covering them as best we can .-Thirteen Directors with officers form a Board of Managers of Missions under Baptist influence in this country. Some have objected to the board because its one branch of the church. but I am a member and am the only one as far as I know who has made preparations with much effort, to save the sick from suffering and to take in and supply whole families with a temporal home, and bread on first arriving. I am now about \$100 in arrears and have no means to do as desirable. I think donations should be made in money to keep provisions on hand, so that I might be able to do as mercy and love dictate. The Board by request of doners would apply means as requested. Let the money be sent to the Editor who could forward to me and perhaps some friend will pay for a copy of the paper and send me, and in the same I could acknowledge donations. I could not recommend the course taken by some to give to all indiscriminately. The people generally are not suffering so as to be objects of charity, I am sorry to have such representations made abroad, it makes, necessarily considerable excitement among the people. With the exceptions of ill health in some cases and new arrivals, this people do quite well, they dress neatly and their congregations of worship are certainly commendable in appearance. I am sorry to hear that my brethren and sisters in the states think of sustaining opposition missionaries here at Amherstburg and of building opposition mission buildings. To do such things must be destroyed, I must be called mad, or bad, or absent as sectarians and ambitious persons have already published. Being all brethren, engaged in the cause of love and pity toward the oppressed, all such ill becomes us; oppositions and consequent publications, set in motion the worst passion of the worst men.

ISAAC J. RICE, Missionary of the Board.

Sims Leaving Boston.

The following, from the Southern Press a grand take-off on the late triumph of 'lay and order in Boston : -Not a drum was heard, or a martial note, As our fugitive march we hurried:

Not a watchman fired a farewell shot, As down State street to Long Wharf w

seurried. We moved down darkly, at dead of night, The street-corners cautiously turning-By the struggling moonbeams misty light, And watch-lanterns dimly burning.

To no open march through the crowded street To no railroad cars we risked him. But snugly and safely through darkness and

sleet, On board of THE ACORN we wisked him. Few and short were our parting vows, And we spoke no words of sorrow; But we truly felt some doubts and fears

Of the 'd-l to pay' on the morrow.

And we thought, as we sought our narrow beds, With the guard-house bench for a pillow, What RANTOUL and PHILLIPS so often had said Of him sick enough on the billow. Grimly they'll growl o'er the fugitive gone,

And the trick that so cutely we played 'em; But little HE'LL reck, if they'll let him sleep on And snore, where the captain has laid him.

But half our heavy task was done, When the word was given for retiring, For we knew by the hisses of the hundred and

That the foe was still sullenly firing. Slowly and sadly we marched our round, From the wharf, to be famous in story; And unscared by a stone, a sight, or a sound, We left TUKEY 'alone in his glory.'

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle ir their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O not to condemn Slavery, when this nation stands T. E. Bonner, Adrien, Michigan.

Cincinnati A. S. Bazaar.

THE Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinneti, having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts last fall, ures to Fairs, as usually held. The Society deand call upon all friends to aid them according china, tins, cabinet ware, such as small chairs, towel horses, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned, and anything which helps to make up the usual routine of household comfort, will be especially acceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Abolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there .-Thus shall we operate unitedly with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Appointments for Mrs. Coc.

We announce with great satisfaction that Mrs EMMA R. Con is expected to lecture on the subject of Woman's Position, Duties, Education, &c., at the following times and places:

Litchfield, Tuesday and Wednesday 20 and 21. Akron, Friday 23.

Friends of the cause in the above places may appoint the meetings for afternoon or evening as they may think best.

Judge Edmunds, in New York, yesterday morning pronounced sentence of death on two criminals convicted of murder-the first on James Wall for the murder of Michael Casey, and the second on Aaron B. Stookey for the murder of Edwin More, colored, on the 17th ult. They are to be executed on the same day, the 27th of June.

RAILROAD SPEED.—The New York express train on the Western railroad, ran from Worscester to Springfield, 54 miles, in one hour and twelve minutes, running time. The same train, having been detained by an obstruction on the track, ran from Palmer to Springfield, 15 miles, in 16 minutes.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases-for demonstrating the subjects peraining to the science of medicine, having a fine French Obstetrical Manakin, skeletons, dried preparations; Life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical Plates : a collection of the most approved collored plates for illustrating medical otany, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and splendid pathalogical illustrations, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and

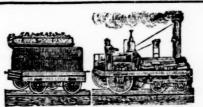
thoroughly acquiring such information. It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical.

Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period.

The term for anatomy and Phisiolgy will, as usual commence on the first Monday of Octo-ber. K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851.

N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms. Look at it and enquire if I would trade for Western



Job Printing Establishment, BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the owest living prices. Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm. onsisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neigh borhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply

to James Barnaby, Salem, O.
May 1, 1851.

J. HEACOCK. May 1, 1851.

Every Body Run this Way!! HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooning,

to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy-In shaving we'll be sure to please ye; Combs that's ready, with seissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean : If your head is coated with dandruf, Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambler's Block, just number three! LEE & JOHNSON.

Salem April 12, 1851.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axels. and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY. Salem, Feb. 22, 1861.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in SALEM, Colum biana County, Ohio, will continue its operations, under the care of the subscriber. The Building have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in October next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding raffling, unjust charges upon goods, and all objectionable featas an eminently successful Teacher of the Spensires, most earnestly, to make this a means of cerian System of Penmanship, to give a Course great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, of Lessons in that art during each term of the coming year. A series of Lectures on ANA-TOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE to their several abilities. We beg those who will be delivered during the next term,—and last year sent us shoes, brushes of all kinds, probably during each term of the year,—by Dr. as a lecturer, fine French Manikin and Skeleton, and numerous Plates, cannot fail to render the subject interesting to all who may attend his Course. Other Scientific Lectures will be delivered during each term.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophi-

cal, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomica Plates, a Surveyor's Compass, and a well selected CABINET OF MINERALS.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by Sickness, or urgent duties. The Course of Instruction shall be

TUITION PER QUARTER OF RIPVEN WEEKS. To be paid either during or Promptly at the Close

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3,00 The Elements, of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry,

Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., The Latin and Greek Languages, the High-

er Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,-Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Pen-

manship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, Extra, 1,00 Phonography and Phonotypy will be aught without extra charge.

Literary exercises shall receive due attention.

Board, including Lights, Fuel and Study Room, can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, at \$1,121-2 to \$1,25 per week, -and Rooms obtained for those who wish to board themselves. Books and Stationary can

be had in Salem.

Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, or Barnaby & Whinery, Book-Sellers.

The next Term of 13 weeks, will com mence March 31st, 1851. WM. McCLAIN.

Estate of Jacob Shriver, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as administrators on the Estate of Jacob Shriver late of Columbiana County, Ohio, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against, the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement within

JOSEPH ESTEP, Executors.

April 22, 1851.

WM. J. BRIGHT.

Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Prompt attention will be given to collections in frumbull and adjoining counties. Nov. 23, '50

Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commene And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as

follows : Whole number of Policies issued am't of property insured, \$1,616,100 amount of Premium Notes, " of Cash Premiums, of losses,

Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5,131 From the above it will be seen that we alady number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

DIRECTORS:

NOAH FREDERICK, ARTHUR BURBION. ALEXANDER PATTERSON. EDWARD POWERS, JOSEPH ORR.

N. FREDERICK, Prest. J. M. GILMAN, Vice Pres't. J. McClymonds, Treasurer. Levi Martin, Sec. Wm. J. Bright, General Agent.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection f Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.]

I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY. PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Catting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profes ion, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

DAVID WOODRUFF, Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Se.

A general assortment of carriage 'onstantly on hand, made of the best ms erial shop on Main street. Salez, O.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assorts ent of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati. January, 1849.

NEW LEATHER STORE.

MAIN ST., NEAR THE BANK, SALEM, O. THE Subscriber offers for sale, Upper Leather, Calfskins, Sole and Harness Leather, Morocos and Binding Skins; Also, all kinds of Shoo Leather cut to pattern. E. ELDRIDGE. Aug. 1, 8 mo., 1850.

Miscellaneous.

The Factory Boy.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

In the middle of a dark night, Joel, a boy of nine years old, heard his name called by a voice which, through his sleep, seemed miles away. Joel had been tired enough when he went to bed, and yet he had not gone to sleep for some time; his heart beat so at the idea of his mother being very ill .-He well remembered his father's death, and his mother's illness now revived some feelings which he had almost forgotten. His bed was merely some clothes spread on the floor, and covered with a rag: but he did not mind that; and could have gone to sleep at once but for the fear that had come over him. When he did sleep, his sleep was sound; so that his mother's feeble voice calling him seemed like a call from miles

In a minute Joel was up and wide awake. 'Light the candle,' he could just hear the

He lighted the candle, and his beating heart seemed to stop when he saw his mother's face. He seemed hardly to know whether it was mother or no. Shall I call-? 'Call robody, my dear. Come here.'

He laid his cheek to hers. Mother, you are dying,' he murmured. 'Yes, love, I am dying. It is no use calling any one. These little ones, Joel.

'I will take care of them, mother.

'You, my child! How could that be?' 'Why not?' said the boy, raising himself, and standing at his best height. me, mother. I can work. I promise you .-His mother could not lift ber hand, but she moved a finger in a way which checked him. 'Promise nothing that may be too hard

afterward,' she said. 'I promise to try, then,' he said; 'that little sister shall live at home, and never go to the workhouse.' He spoke cheerfully, though the candle-light glittered in the two streams of tears on his cheeks. We can go on livtng here; and we shall be so-'

It would not do. The sense of their coming desolation rushed over him in a way too terrible to be borne. He bid his face beside her, murmuring, 'O mother! mother!'

His mother found strength to move her hand now. She stroked his head with a trembling touch, which he seemed to feel as long as he lived. She could not say much more. She told him she had no fear for any of them. They would be taken care of .-She advised him not to waken the little ones, who were sound asleep on the other side of her, and begged him to lie down himself till daylight, and try to sleep, when she should be gone.

This was the last thing she said. The candle was very low; but before it went out she was gone. Joel had always done what his mother wished; but he could not obey her in the last thing she had said. He lighted another candle when the first went out; and sat thinking till the grey dawn began to show through the window.

When he called his neighbors, they were astonished at his quietness. He had taken up the children, and dressed them, and made the room tidy, and lighted the fire, before he told any body what had happened. And when he opened the door, his little sister was in his arms. She was two years old, and could walk, of course; but she liked being in Joel's arms, Poor Willy was the most confounded. He stood with his pinafore at his mouth, staring at the bed, and

wondering that his mother lay so still. If the neighbors were astonished at Joel that morning, they might be more so at some things they saw afterward; but they were not. Everything seemed done so naturally: and the boy evidently considered what he had to do so much a matter of course, that less sensation was excited than about many smaller things.

After the funeral was over, Joel tied up all his mother's clothes. He carried the bundle on one arm, and his sister on the other. He would not have liked to take money for what he had seen his mother wear; but he changed them away for new and strong clothes for the child. He did not seem to want any help. He went to the factory the next morning as usual, after washing and dressing the children, and getting a breakfast of bread-and-milk with them There was no fire: and he put every knife. and other dangerous things on a high shelf, and gave them some trifles to play with, and promised to come and play with them at dinner-time. And he did play. He played heartily with the little one, and as if he enjoyed it, every day at the noon hour. Many a merry laugh the neighbors heard from the room when three children were together; and the laugh was often Joel's.

How he learned to manage, and especially to cook, nobody knew; and he could himself have told little more than he wanted day afternoon last about 5 o'clock, at the to see how people did it, and looked accord- Franklin House, in Columbus, Ohio. It apingly, at every opportunity. He certainly pears that a Mr. George Parcels a young fed the children well; and himself too. He knew that every thing depended on his habit of amusing himself, by filling up and strength being kept up. His sister sat on his directing to his acquaintances blank warknee to be fed till she could feed herself .- rants used by the Governor of the State, for He was sorry to give it up; but he said she the arrest of fugitives for crime. They must learn to behave. So he smoothed her were some of Governor Bibbs' old blanks. bair, and washed her face before dinner, and Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Ross county, a showed her how to fold her hands while cattle dealer, and who, we learn, is a relative She comes and leans her head upon his knee. he said grace. He took as much pains to of Parcels, had just come to the city and put train her to good manners at table as if he up at the Franklin House, where Parcels also had been a governess, teaching a little baby. was stopping. Parcels filled one of these While she remained a 'baby,' he slept in blanks with the name of Spencer in it, saythe middle of the bed, between the two, ing at the time that he had had considerable that she might have room, and not be dis- fun with these blanks, and intended to have turbed; and when she ceased to be a baby, more. He handed this blank to Spencer, he silently made new arrangements. He which seems to have enraged him denied himself a hat, which he much want- measure. Some indiscreet friends, doubted, in order to buy a considerable quantity less, increased his excitement. The testimoof coarse dark calico, which, with his own ny shows that after he received the blank hands he made into a curtain, and slung up warrant he went out of the room, but returnacross a part of the room; thus shutting off ed soon and asked Parcels if he had filled about a third part of it. Here he contrived that warrant. Parcels answered "yes," and to make up a little bed for his sister; and with one hand on the knob of the door, as if he was not satisfied till she had a basin and about going out, he turned his head to Spenjug, and a piece of soap of her own. Here cer and smiled, when Spencer shot him nobody but himself was to intrude upon her through the back with a revolver, killing him without leave; and, indeed, he always made almost instantly. her understand that he came only to take Persons, when they are disposed to joke, care of her. It was not only that William should be careful with whom they joke .was not to see her undressed. A neighbor Some will bear joking, others will not. This or two, now and then lifted the latch, with- though, was one of the most outrageously. out knocking. One of these one day, heard criminally, foolish acts on the part of Spensomething from behind the curtain, which cer that we ever read of. He doubtless feels made her call her husband silently to listen; the full force of what his passion has done and they always afterward treated Joel as if for him. On his preliminary trial before he were a man, and one whom they looked the Mayor, the Statesman says, he appeared

by the boy, and the innocent, cheerful imitation of the little one, were beautiful to hear, the listeners said.

Though so well taken care of, she was not to be pampered; there would have been no kindness in that. Very early, indeed, she was taught, in a merry sort of way, to put things in their places, and to sweep the floor, and to wash up the crockery. She was a handy little thing, well trained and docile.— One reward that Joel had for his management was, that she was early fit to go to chapel. This was a great point; as he She was never known to be restless; and Joel was quite proud of her.

Willy was not neglected for the little girl's life was altogether an easier one. He always had maintained them all, from the day good-work constant, and wages steady-or he could not have done it. Now, when all Willy attended an evening school, as they found they could afford it. He always escorted the little girl wherever she had to gointo the factory, and home again-to the school door, and home again-and to the Sunday School; yet he was himself remarkably punctual at work and at worship. He the railway interest will posess at once the was a humble, earnest, docile pupil himself, first benefit and chief honor in its realization. at the Sunday School-quite unconscious tha the was more advanced than other boys in the sublime science and practice of duty. He felt that every body was very kind to him; but he was unaware that others felt it an honor to be kind to him.

I linger on these years, when he was a fine growing lad, in a state of high content. I linger, unwilling to proceed. must come, and it is soon told. He was sixteen, I think, when he was asked to become a teacher in the Sunday School. He tried. and made a capital teacher, and he won the hearts of the children while trying to open their minds. By this he became more wide-

ly known than before. One day in the next year a tremendous clatter and crash was heard in the factory where Joel worked. A dead silence succeeded, and then several called out that it was only an iron bar that had fallen down .-This was true; but the iron bar had fallen on Joel's head, and he was taken up dead!

Such a funeral as his is rarely seen. There is something that strikes on all hearts in the spectacle of a soldier's funeral-the drum. the march of comrades, and the belt and cap laid on the coffin. But there was something more solemn and more moving than all such observances, in the funeral of this young soldier, who had so bravely filled his place in the conflict of life. There was the tread of comrades here, for the longest street was filled from end to end. For relicts, there were his brother and sister; and for a solemn dirge, the uncontrollable groans of a heartstricken multitude.

Smiling May!

Smiling, laughing, dancing May, Glad we greet thee on thy way; Sparkling brooks, and tinkling rills, Call thee from the distant hills!

Merry making month of May, Come, and all thy charms display, Let thy fairy feet be seen

Clothing earth with glowing green. Come, with all the flowery train. Come, and o'er all nature reign; Beautiful and bright appear

Field and flood, when thou art near. Come, for every bird and bee Wait to wander wide with thee, Kiss thy cheek, and softly sip,

Nectar from thy dewy lip! Come, for every Minstrel's lyre Waits to feel thy quickening fire, Then in numbers allegro, Shall their tuneful quaverings flow.

Song, and dance, and music's mirth, Thou shalt waken into birth, Come, O! come, thy sceptre sway, Smiling, laughing, dancing May!

Boston, April, 1851.

Horrid Murder.

A most terrible tragedy occurred on Sunman about 25 years of age, had been in the

up to. He was teaching the child her little very much dejected and crushed in spirit .prayer. The earnest, sweet, devout tones Ohio State Journal.

Great Discovery.

The English Railway Times has the following:
The decomposition of water has at length been obtained, and that at merely nominal cost and with unerring precision. This great discovery, originating in America, has been perfected by the experiments of an eminent German chemist, and patented in the three kingdoms by Mr. Shepard. The carburetted hydrogen may be formed to any extent, which, while possessing an illuminating choosing to send Willy regularly, could not power equal to that of coal gas, is capable go till he could take the little girl with him. of being itself applied to the same purposes as steam at a remarkably high pressure.-This gas is also capable of producing an amount of caloric equal to that of live coal, sake. In those days, children went earlier and consequently well and cheaply fitted to to the factory, and worked longer than they act as a combustible agent in the conversion do now; and by the time the sister was five of water into steam. This tremendous powyears old, Willy became a factory boy, and er has been for some time engaging the athis pay put the little girl to school. When tention of our most eminent engineers, and she, at seven, went to the factory too, Joel's will, when sufficiently tested, be experimented upon before the public. If successful as there is every present appearance of its beof his mother's death. The times have been | ing, the revolution it must effect in the economic working of railways, and indeed in every branch of trade and manufacture three were earning, he put his sister to a where steam is employed as a motive power, sewing-school for two evenings in the week, is altogether incalculable. It almost opens and the Saturday afternoons; and he and to the wondering gaze the Utopian vista in which unskilled manual labor shall be no longer necessary. It is sufficient for us to state that several of the leading railway companies are in treaty with the patentee, and that, consequently, if anything whatever is capable of being made out of the discovery,

The Damb Child.

She is my only girl: I ask'd for her as some most precious thing, For all unfinish'd was Love's jewell'd ring, Till set with this soft pearl;

The shade that Time brought forth I could not

How pure, how perfect seemed the gift to me. Oh, many a soft old tune used to sing unto that deaden'd ear, And suffered not the lightest footstep near,

Lest she might wake too soon; And hushed her brothers' laughter while she Ah, needless care! I might have let them play.

'Twas long ere I believed That this one daughter might not speak to me; Waited and watch'd, God knows how patiently!

How willingly deceived: Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith, And tended Hope until it starved to death.

"Oh! if she could but hear For one short hour, till I her tongue might

To call me MOTHER, in the broken speech That thrills the mother's ear ! Alas! those seal'd lips never may be stirr'd

To the deep music of that lovely word. My heart is sorely tried To see her kneel, with such a reverent air,

Beside her brothers at their evening prayer; Or lift those carnest eyes To watch our lips, as though our words she

Then moves her own, as she were speaking too. I've watch'd her looking up To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,

With such a depth of meaning in her eye, That I could almost hope The struggling soul would burst its binding

cords. And the long pent up thoughts flow forth in

words. The song of bird and bec. The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves, All the grand music to which Nature moves,

Are wasted melody To her; the world of sound a tuneless void; While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair; Her blue eye beautiful; of finest mould The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of

Ripples her shining hair. Alas! this lovely temple closed must be, For He who made it keeps the master-key.

Wills He the mind within

E'en that His still small voice and step might be Heard at its inner shrine. Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill?

Then should I grieve ?- O, murmuring heart be still ! She seems to have a sense

Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play, She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way, Whose voiceless eloquence

Touches all hearts, though I had once the fear That even HER FATHER would not care for her. Thank God it is not so!

And when his sons are playing merrily Oh! at such times I know-By his full eye and tones subdued and mild-How his heart yearns over his silent child.

The Murmur of the Shell.

A sailor left his native land. A simple gift he gave: A sea shell gathered by his hand, From out the rippling wave; Oh, love, by this remember me Far inland thou must dwell, But thou shalt hear the sounding sea, In the murmur of the shell.

Ah, woe is me! with tatter'd sail The ship is wildly tost! A drowning cry is on the gale. They sink and all are lost While happy yet untouched by fear,

Repeating his farewell, Poor Mary smiles, and loves to hear The murmur of the shell The tidings wrecked her simple brain; And smilling, now she goes,

A mad girl-reckless of her pain-Unconscious of her woes; But when they ring the village chimes, That told the lover's knell. She sighs and says she hears at times Death-music in the shell.

Bugle Song.

BY TENNYSON.

The splendor falls on castle walls, And snowy summits old in story; The long light shakes across the lakes, And the wild cataract shakes in glory-

Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying; Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying,

O hark! O hear! how thin and clear, And thinner, clearer, further going! O sweet and far from cliff and scar. The horns of Elflandfaintly blowing ! Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying; Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying,

O love, they die in yon rich sky, They faint on hill, on field, on river; Our echoes roll from soul to soul, And grow forever and forever-Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying; And answer echoes, answer dying, dying, dying,

Hindoo Jugglers.

One of the men, taking a large earthen

vessel with a capacious mouth, filled it with water, and turned it upside down, when all the water flowed out, but the moment it was placed with the mouth upward, it became always full. He then emptied it, allowing any one to inspect it who choose. This being done, he desired one of the party would fill it. His request was obeyed. Still, when he reversed the jar, not a drop of water flowed, and upon turning it, to our astonishment, it was empty. These, and similar deceptions, were several times repeated; and so skillfully were they managed, that although any of us that chose were allowed to upset the vessel when full, which was done many times, upon reversing it no water was to be seen, and yet no appearance of any having escaped. I exanined the jar carefully when empty, but detected nothing which would lead to a discovery of the mystery. I was allowed to retain and fill it myself, still, upon taking it up, all was void within; so that, how the water had disappeared, and where it had been conveyed, were problems that none of us were able to expound. The vessel employed by the juggler upon this occasion, was the common earthenware of the country, very roughly made; and in order to convince us that it had not been specially constructed for the purpose of aiding his clever deceptions, he permitted it to be broken in our presence .-The fragments were then handed round for the inspection of his highness, and the party present with him. The next thing done was still more extraordinary; a large basket was produced, in which was put a lean, hungry Parish slut. After a lapse of about a minute the basket was removed, and she appeared with a litter of several puppies. These were again covered, and upon raising the magic basket, a magic GOAT was presented to our view. This was succeeded by a Pig, in the full vigor of existence, but which, after being covered for the usual time, appeared with his throat cut. It was, however, shortly restored to life under the mystical shake of the wicker covering. What rendered these sudden changes so extraordinary, was, that no one stood near the basket but the juggler, who raised and covered the animals with it. When he concluded his exploits. there was nothing to be seen under it, and what became of the different animals which figured in this singular deception, was a question that puzzled all. A man now took a small bag of brass balls, which he threw, one by one, into the open air, to the number of thirty-five. None of them appeared to return. When he had discharged the last, there was a pause for at least a minute. He then made a variety of motions with his hands, and at the same time grunting forth a sort of barbarous chant. In a few seconds the balls were seen to fall, one by one, until the whole of them were placed in the bag: this was repeated at least half-a-dozen times No one was allowed to come near him while this interesting juggle was performed. A guant-looking Hindoo then stepped forward and declared he would swallow a snake; opening a box, he produced a Cobra di Capello, not less than five feet long and as big as an infant's wrist. He stood apart, at some 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati. distance from us, and, like his predecessors, would not allow any one to approach him, so that the deception appeared no longer equivocal. He then, as it appeared to us, took the snake, and putting its tail into his mouth, Should from earth's Babel-clamor be kept free, gradually lowered it into his stomach, until nothing but the head appeared to project between his lips, when, with a sudden gulph, he seemed to complete the disgusting process of deglutition, and to secure the odious reptile within his body. After the expiration of a few seconds, he opened his mouth and gradually drew forth the snake, which

he replaced in the box. The next thing that engaged our attention was a feat of dexterity altogether astonishing. An elderly woman, the upper part of whose body was entirely uncovered, presented herself to our notice, and taking a bamboo, twenty feet high, placed it upright upon a flat stone, and then, without any support, climbed to the top of it with surprising agility. Having done this, she stood upon one leg on the point of the bamboo, balancing it all the while. Round her waist she had a girdle, to which was fastened an iron socket. Springing from her upright position on the bamboo, she threw herself horizontally forward, with such exact precision, that the top of the pole entered the socket of her iron zone, and in this position she spun herself round with a velocity that made me giddy to look at, the bamboo appearing all the while as if supported by some preternatural agency. She turned her legs backwards until her heels touched her shoulders, and, grasping her ankles in her hands, continued her rotation so rapidly, that the outline of her body was lost to the eye, and she looked like a revolving ball. Having performed other feats equally extraordinary, she slid down the elastic shaft, and raising it in the air, balanced it on her hip, and finally projected it to a distance from her without the application of her hands. The next performer spread upon the ground a cloth about the size of a sheet. After a while it seemed gradually raised; upon taksented to the spectators. This is considered a common juggle, and yet it is perfectly

New Daily Paper in Boston.

A LARGE number of earnest Friends of Freedom, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Party Press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed, each one his mite, to a Fund for that

That Fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees who will publish in the City of Boston, on the First Day of January, 1851, a new Daily Paper, to be called

THE COMMONWEALTH, and continue to publish the same EVERY MORNING, except Sunday.

It will set forth the principles of the FREE Soil Party; but it will be truly A FREE PAPER, and not the bondservant of anycause, or party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and

THE POLAR STAR toward which it will ever point will be THE RIGHT; but the right of ALL. It will recognize the obligation of Law,

the necessity of Order, and the duty of Peace and Good Will to men. No pains or expense will be spared to ren-

der it a Good Daily Paper; a Commercial, Political, and Literary Paper, worthy the men who create it, and the sentiments which it will represent.

The names of the Editors will be announced hereafter. The Price of the Daily will be Five Dol-

lars-of the Weekly, Two Dollars-always in advadce. Subscriptions and applications for Adver-

tisements received for the present at No. 5 Water street. S. G. HOWE.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Trustees. F. W. BIRD. JOHN P. JEWETT,

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the S. LEM BOOKSTORE. Jay's Review of the Mexican, War. The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones

Liberty Bell, Douglass' Narrative. Brown's Do. Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp.

Archy Moore. Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Wo

Despotism in America. Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Sla

very. Brotherhood of Thieves. Slaveholder's Religion. War in Texas. Garrison's Poems. Pierpont's Poems. Phillis Wheatley's Poems. Condition of the People of Color. Legion of Liberty.

Liberty. Madison Papers. Phillips' Review of Spooner.

Moody's History of the Mexican War. Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson And various other Anti-Slavery Books Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimke.

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman. Auto-biography of H. C. Wright. James Boyle's letter to Garrison.

Pious Frauds, Pillsbury. Health Tracts Water-Cure Manual. Female Midwifery. N. P. Rogers' Writings. Theodore Parker's Sermons. Ballon's Non Resistance.

George S. Burleigh's Poems.

&c. &c. &c. Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary. BARNABY & WHINERY.

The Young Abolitionist!

OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Eliza beth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be ent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store, August 10, 1850.

JAMES BARNABY Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Cloths!

Is just receiving, at his store, North side Main street, Salem, Ohio, a new and elegan. assortment of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c., which he is prepared to make up to order, or sell by the yard or pattern, as required. Those wishing to furnish themselves with Dress, Frock, or Sack Coats, Over-Coats, Pantaloons. or Waistcoats, will please call, look at his Goods, and if convinced it will be to their interest to do so, leave their measures; and in from one to six days, the clothes shall be ready, and the fit, quality, durability and Cheapness, warranted equal to the very best to be had here or else-where, and superior to any that are not the best.

s heretofore. Oct. 26th, 1850.

SEWING SILK.

MERCHANTS, Pedlars and others can ob tain a good supply of a very superior quality of Sewing Silk, of all degrees and colors, either in packages or 100 Skein Bundles by calling at SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, Ohio. Also PATENT THREAD, Warranted as good and as cheap as the country can produce.

We are in the constant receipt of these articles, and for cash will sell them as above stated

at the very lowest rates possible BARNABY & WHINERY. June 1, 1850.

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